

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

"ROSLIN CASTLE," from LONDON. CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underigned for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and consigned to risk and expense.

DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co.
Hongkong, November 20, 1868.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

M. R. JOHN ALEXANDER SANDLANDS is authorized to sign our firm per procuration.

R. MCGREGOR & Co.
Hongkong, November 12, 1868.

WE have this day established a Branch of our Firm at HIOGO and OSAKA. WACHTEL'S GROSS & Co.
Nagasaki, September 20, 1868.

NOTICE.
I HAVE this day established myself as a PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, AVERAGE ADJUSTER and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT. G. LANGDON DAVIES.
Hongkong, July 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM NELSON in our Firm ceased on the 30th June last.

Mr. THOMAS PIM, Mr. WILLIAM NELSON, Mr. ROBERT NELSON, Mr. H. KEMOUR O'NEILL are authorized to sign our Firm in Hongkong and China from this date.

OLYPHANT & Co.
Hongkong, October 6, 1868.

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date Mr. GEORGE F. BOWMAN will not act as AGENT of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at this Port.

S. L. PHELPS, Agent.
Hongkong, August 15, 1867.

NOTICE.
MR. HENRY LISTON DALRYMPLE is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration, at Foochow from this date.

BIRLEY & Co.
Hongkong, June 3, 1868.

NOTICE.
MR. RYLE HOLME has been admitted a partner in our Firm.

GLOVER & Co.
Nagasaki, January 1, 1867.

NOTICE.
I HAVE established myself at this port as General Commission Merchant, under the Style and Firm of GIFFORD F. PARKER & Co.

GIFFORD FORBES PARKER.
Saigon, December 20, 1867.

NOTICE.
THE Underigned will from this date transact a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS at this port under the firm of C. D. WILLIAMS & Co.

C. D. WILLIAMS.
Hongkong, November 2, 1868.

NOTICE.
WE have authorized Mr. CLAUD BUDDE to sign our Firm from this date.

DREYER & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1868.

For Sale.

MISS ROSE
HAS received per "OVERLAND MAIL," a Select Assortment of Ladies' and Children's fashionable BONNETS and HATS, in Velvet, Terry, Seal, Grebe, Felt, and Straw, trimmed and untrimmed. Cheviote and Paisley SHAWLS, Velvet, Cloth and Seal skin JACKETS, in great variety.

Plain and Fancy SILKS, in the newest designs and colors.

Real LACES, in Honiton, Chantilly, Valenciennes, and Cluny.

Ladies' French Cambric Trimmed HANDKERCHIEFS, Laid Initiation, and Honiton-laid Ditto.

Ladies' SUNSHADES, French FANS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, BIRDS, and Hat ORNAMENTS.

Gold and Silver BELTING & BRAIDS, in all widths.

Smoking CAPS and TASSELS.

Human HAIR, in Plaits and Curls.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid BOOTS and GLOVES.

Also,
Received direct from Berlin, a nice assortment of WOOLS, in all Colors.

WELLINGTON STREET,
Opposite the Catholic Chapel.
Hongkong, November 9, 1868.

HUNDRETH EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED.

GUNN'S NEW FAMILY PHYSICIAN. OR HOME-BOOK OF HEALTH. Forming a complete Household Guide, giving many valuable suggestions, for avoiding disease and prolonging life, with plain directions in cases of emergency, and pointing out in familiar language the causes, symptoms, treatment and cure of diseases incident to

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN, with the simplest and best remedies; presenting a manual for

NURSING THE SICK, and describing minutely the properties and uses of hundreds of well known MEDICAL PREPARATIONS.

By J. C. GUNN, M.D., Author of Gunn's Domestic Medicine. With supplementary treatises on Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene or Domestic and Sanitary Economy.

On Physical Culture and Development. (Newly Illustrated and Re-stereotyped.)

PUBLISHED BY MOORE, WILSON & BALDWIN. Sold to Subscribers only.—Price: \$10.

CONFUCIUS AND THE CHINESE CLASSICS, OR READINGS IN CHINESE LITERATURE. Price: \$2.50.

NOTICE.—A few copies of the above WORKS can be had by applying to "B." C/o the China Mail Office. Hongkong, October 29, 1868.

INSURANCES.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
CAPITAL 2,000,000 DOLLARS, in 2,000 Shares of 1,000 Dollars each.

Consulting Committee.—
GEORGE F. HARRIS, Esq.
WM. KAYE, Esq.
R. ROBERTS, Esq.
S. D. SASSON, Esq.
F. BUCKLEY, Esq.

General Managers.—Messrs JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Head Office, No. 39, Queen's Road.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, which expires by effluxion of time in a few months, having proved a highly successful undertaking, it has been determined by a large number of its shareholders to form a permanent Company, under the same management and with increased Capital.

It is proposed to register the Company under the Limited Liability Ordinance, and the amount of the Capital having been fixed at Two Millions of Dollars, it is considered that Insurers will be amply secured thereby, whilst the time when each shareholder will know the extent of his individual liability. The capital proposed to be called up amounts to a large sum, and provision will be made for the creation of an ample Reserve Fund, which will, it is expected, in a very short time accumulate to an amount practically to give the fullest security both to Insurers and Insured, irrespective of the amount of Capital.

It is intended to anticipate the termination of the Old Company, by dissolving it from and after the 31st December next, and measures are being taken for that purpose. In anticipating a successful career for the New Company, it is only necessary to present to the public the results of the Old Company since its establishment in May 1866, as exhibited by the following figures:—

The total premiums collected from the 11th May 1866 to the present time, a period of only two years and five months, amount to \$304,727.72

The losses which have been paid within the same period have amounted to \$130,081.22 and include the large sum of \$85,270 lost by the Fire at Hongkong in Nov. 1867.

The amount now at the Credit of the Working Account, after paying all Expenses and Re-insurances to date, exceeds \$160,000.00

These figures fully warrant the most sanguine expectations of success, and it is but reasonable to expect that, strengthened with larger Capital, the present undertaking cannot fail to prove at least as successful as the former one. The Old Company, when it entered the field, had to create a business for itself, but the New one, in taking over the outstanding risks and connections of the Old Company, will at once receive a very large amount of premium, and enter on a profitable and organized business. Moreover, there is no doubt that the risk of Fire in Hongkong has been greatly diminished by the Building Regulations now in force, and by the establishment of a Fire Brigade.

The following are the main features of the New Company:—

1. A First Call of \$100, to be paid upon each share on allotment, and a further Call of \$100 to be paid in Six Months; all further Calls to be determined upon at General Meetings of the shareholders.
2. Interest at 12 per cent per annum to be in the first instance allowed on the paid up Capital, such interest to be payable half-yearly, on 30th June, and 30th December. The profits after deducting the said interest to be applied thus:—20 per cent, pro rata, amongst such of the shareholders as shall have contributed or influenced business to the Company, and the remainder in forming a Reserve Fund of \$250,000.
3. When such Reserve Fund shall have been accumulated, the payment of interest to cease, and the profits to be applied thus:—20 per cent to be distributed as already mentioned amongst the shareholders who shall have contributed or influenced business to the Company, 30 per cent to the augmentation of the Reserve Fund until it shall reach \$1,000,000, at which figure it is to be permanently maintained; and the remaining 50 per cent to be distributed by way of dividend amongst the shareholders generally.
4. No shareholder to hold more than 250 shares.
5. The Company to be managed by General Managers, with the assistance of a Consulting Committee.
6. The Funds of the Company to be deposited in Banks or in Government Securities approved of by the Committee.

Over one half of the entire number of shares has already been taken up. The following is the form of application for shares, which should be filled up and signed by the applicant and left with the General Managers of the Company.

HONGKONG, 23rd November, 1868.

To the General Managers of the "HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED."

[Address of applicant and date.]

GENTLEMEN,
I [or we] hereby request that you will allot to me [or us] shares in the above company, and I [or we] agree to accept such shares, or any less number you may allot to me [or us] and to pay the First Call of \$100 per share on allotment, and the Second Call of \$100 per share on the Thirtieth day of June next, as well as any subsequent Calls that may be made, and to sign the Deed of Association whenever required so to do.

Your obedient servant

The Deed of Association may be inspected at the Office of the General Managers, or at the Office of Mr. HENRY C. CALDWELL, the Solicitor of the Company.

Hongkong, November 26, 1868.

HAMBURG & BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE CO.

THE Underigned are now authorized to accept Assurance against Fire at Hongkong, and at any of the open Ports in China, to the increased amount of \$50,000 on one risk.

WM. PUSTAU & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, November 9, 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. B. M. Gunboats "HARDY" and "DRAKE" will be SOLD BY AUCTION at the NAVAL YARD, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 9th February, 1869, (unless previously disposed of by private agreement). The Hardy is of 233 tons and 60 h. power. The Drake, 238 " 40 " The following are the articles to be sold with each vessel, viz:—

With the "Hardy."
Hull complete.
No masts or yards.
2 Anchors.
112 Fathoms Cable.
Awnings complete, with Iron Stanchions.
Days for 2 Boats.
1 Dingy, 14 feet.
4 Oars and Awnings.
2 Downy's Pumps (1 complete).
A pair of 20 Horse Power high pressure engines by Messrs. MAUDSLAY, SONS AND FIELDS, in fair working order. A set of 3 boilers, considerably worn but repairable.

Spare Gear.
Cylinder Cover, 1 in No.
Cross Head, 1 " "
Eccentric Ring, 1 " "
Piston and Rod, 1 " "
Propeller (brass), 1 " "
Rod connecting, complete, 1 " "
Feed pump rod, 1 " "
Bilge do. do. 1 " "
Slide do. do. 1 " "
Guide blocks, 2 " "

With the "Drake."
Masts complete.
Yards do.
Rigging do.
1 Anchor.
100 Fathoms Cable.
Awnings complete.
Days for 3 boats.
1 Dingy, 14 feet.
2 Oars.
2 Downy's Pumps.
All standing Sails, but square foresail.
A 40 Horse Power high pressure engine by Messrs. PENN & SONS, in good working order.
The boilers of this vessel have been taken out.

Spare Gear.
Cylinder Cover, 1 in No.
Eccentric Ring (brass), 1 " "
Piston, 1 " "
do. Rod, 1 " "
Plumber-block brasses, 1 pair.
Propeller (brass), 1 in No.
Rod connecting, complete, 1 " "
Feed pump rod, 1 " "
Bilge do. do. 1 " "
Slide do. do. 1 " "
Guide block, 1 " "

H. H. PRICE,
Naval Storekeeper.
Hongkong, November 27, 1868.

CONSULAR NOTIFICATION.

BRITISH CONSULATE, CANTON, November 26th, 1868.

In re the Estate of ANNE ROBERTS, late of Canton, deceased.

THE Underigned, as Official Administrator, requests all persons indebted to the above Estate to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against it to present the same to him, on or before the 15th day of December next.

D. B. ROBERTSON, Consul.
Hongkong, November 27, 1868.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED, will be held at the Company's Hotel, Queen's Road, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 29th December, 1868, to take into consideration the advisability of amending No. 33 of the Articles of Association, referring to Transfer Fees.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
G. LANGDON DAVIES, Secretary.
Hongkong, November 27, 1868.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.
All Orders for Goods Supplied to or work done for the Hotel must be signed by the Secretary of the Company. The Company will not undertake to pay for any Goods Supplied without such Order.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
G. LANGDON DAVIES, Secretary.
Hongkong, November 27, 1868.

FAWCETT & Co.,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS, GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

NOTICE.
ON and after the 1st November, 1868, BOARD and LODGING—BOARD or LODGING—OF SPARE BED ROOMS, Furnished or Unfurnished, can be had at the House formerly known as the ORIENTAL HOTEL. Board and Lodging, \$50 per Month. For further particulars, apply to FAWCETT & Co.
Hongkong, October 30, 1868.

F. DA CUNHA & Co.,

FROM PORTUGAL, GOLDSMITHS AND WATCHMAKERS. Also, REPAIRERS OF ORGANS & OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, 68, WELLINGTON STREET, Late Central Police Station, HONGKONG.

Terms moderate. A share of patronage of the liberal community is requested.

A lot of fine Organs for sale.
Hongkong, November 16, 1868.

NOTICE.
DOCUMENTS Translated, at reasonable rates, from English, French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese or German into Chinese, or from Chinese into English. Address, "The China Mail" Office, 2, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.
HE Fine Steamer "YUNG-HAI-AN" (late Lancashire) will be sold by Public Auction, about the 24th inst., unless previously disposed of by private contract. The Steamer is 227 feet long by 30 feet beam, with 24 ft depth of hold. She was built in Glasgow of the best iron, and is as sound as when launched. Her engines, by Napier, of 300 horse-power nominal, are in good working order, and she was fitted last year with two new boilers of an approved system. She carries in addition to her Coal, 10,000 pounds dead-weight or 900 tons measurement Goods. She has on deck a handsome Saloon with accommodations for 30 first-class passengers arranged with every modern convenience, and comfortable Cabins for second-class passengers forwards. Her between Decks are lofty and well adapted for the transport of troops or native passengers. For further particulars, apply to RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, November 11, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
NOTICE is hereby given that the ordinary Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 7th December, 1868, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Committee together with a statement of accounts to 31st October, 1868.

By order of the Committee,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., General Agents.
Hongkong, November 7, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Register of Shares of the Company will be closed from the 20th day of November to the 5th of December, 1868, (both days included) during which period no transfer of shares shall be registered.

By order of the Committee,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., General Agents.
Hongkong, November 7, 1868.

ANDREW MILLAR, HOUSE, SHIP, & STEAM-BOAT PLUMBER, COPPERSMITH & BRASSFOUNDER, No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane.

Hongkong, October 28, 1868.

STEAM-BOAT "MEKONG."

TENDERS are invited stating the lowest price for altering the above steamer lying at anchor off Shamien, Canton, now propelled on the centre wheel system, into a paddle-wheel boat. Particulars may be obtained from the Underigned, who do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Hongkong, October 29, 1868.

"THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON."

NOTICE is hereby given that in compliance with the requirements of Section Number Fifty of "The Companies Ordinance, 1867," an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Society, No. 12, Praya, on Monday, the Twenty-first day of December next, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of confirming all or any Special Resolutions that may be passed at the Meeting called for the purpose on the Fifth day of December next.

Dated the Thirtieth day of Oct., A.D. 1868.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT WATMORE, Secretary.

"THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON."

NOTICE is hereby given that, under the Provisions of Article 77 of the Articles of Association of the Society, an Extraordinary Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Society's Office, No. 12, Praya, on Saturday, the Fifth day of December next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of altering the Regulations of the Society by passing certain Special Resolutions numbered from One to Thirteen inclusive, whereby Articles Numbers 26, 59, 71, 76, 77, 79, 120, 129, 139, 140, 146, 147, and 166 of the Society's Articles of Association are proposed to be struck out of and expunged from the Regulations of the said Society and certain other Regulations affecting the Duration, Constitution, Management, and other General Provisions of the Society substituted in lieu and exclusion thereof. And Notice is also hereby given that a Copy of the proposed Resolutions can be obtained by any Shareholder on application at the Society's said Office in Victoria.

Dated the Thirtieth day of Oct., A.D. 1868.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT WATMORE, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 122.
ENDERS for Contracts for the supply of the articles included in the under-mentioned Schedules to the Government Civil and Lock Hospitals, for the space of one year commencing on the 26th of December, 1868, will be received at this Office until Noon of the 1st of December, 1868.

SCHEDULE I.—Provisions.
1.—Medical Comforts.
2.—Bedding and Clothing.
3.—Miscellaneous.

Tenders may be made for all four Schedules, or for each separately. The successful tenderer will be required to enter into a Bond for the due fulfilment of his Contract, and for the supply of all articles of the best quality. Tenders must be in duplicate, and in sealed envelopes, endorsed "Tender for Hospital Contracts." Forms of Tender, and all other information may be obtained from the Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital.

J. GARDINER AUSTIN, Colonial Secretary's Office.
Hongkong, October 30, 1868.

FRANK & FORTZ, General & Commission Agents, NAGASAKI.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW BOOK,
"The Speculations of 'The Old Philosopher' LAO-TSE."
Translated from the Chinese by JOHN CHAMBERS, A.M.
Price \$1.50.
Also,
"The Origin of the Chinese" by the same author: Price \$1.
Apply at Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. or The London Mission House, Hongkong, October 17, 1868.

SAYLE & Co., VICTORIA EXCHANGE, QUEEN'S ROAD, RESPECTFULLY solicit inspection of their New GOODS, in the following Departments.

SILKS.
Evening Dresses—Velvets.
RIBBONS.
Lace—Fancy Dresses.
HOSIERY.
Gloves—Trimming.
HABERDASHERY.
Manchester—Prints.
MANTLES.
Shawls—Jackets.
BONNETS.
Ladies' Outfits.
BABY LINEN.

Gentlemen's Hats—Gloves.
HOSIERY.
Clothes—Tweeds.
Tailoring in all its Branches.

PERFUMERY, &c.
Household Linens—Blankets.
CARPETS.
Etc., Etc.

P.S.—The Dress-making, Millinery and Tailoring are under the Superintendence of experienced West End hands.

Hongkong, November 12, 1868.

SAILORS' HOME, WEST POINT.

Trustees.
Hon. W. KESWICK, — FORBES, Esq.
" JOHN DREW, — H. G. THOMSETT, Esq., R.N.

Directors.
Hon. H. B. GIBB, — V. MACAULAY, Esq.
G. J. HELLAND, Esq. — D. SASSON, Esq.
G. BEARD, Esq. — Rev. W. R. BEACH, Esq., R.N.
W. LEMANN, Esq. — J. B. MURRAY, M.D.

Committee of Management.
Hon. W. KESWICK, Chairman.
V. MACAULAY, Esq. — H. G. THOMSETT, Esq., R.N.
G. J. HELLAND, Esq. — Esq., R.N.

DONATIONS of Books, Periodicals, Newspapers, Clothes, &c., will be most thankfully received.

A. OVERBURY, Superintendent.
Hongkong, October 29, 1868.

MORRIS'S DIRECTORY FOR CHINA JAPAN AND THE PHILIPPINES, &c., &c., 1869.

THE Underigned begs to announce that the first volume of the above work will be published early in January 1869, and he requests that the schedules addressed to the different residents be returned as soon as possible and that all foreigners lately arrived in China will kindly send their names for insertion without delay.

Orders will be received by and copies can be obtained from Messrs DREW & Co., Swatow, Messrs GILES & Co., Amoy, Messrs HENRI & Co., Foochow, Shanghai Recorder Office Shanghai, Japan Times Office Yokohama, Messrs CAZE & Co., Nagasaki, F. ALOAN, Esq., Clements Lane, London, and Messrs J. STRATMAN & Co., San Francisco.

J. B. MORRIS, Hongkong.

N.B.—All advertisements must be sent in not later than 15th November.

Hongkong, October 19, 1868.

WANTED.

ANNAGE to Amoy for 300 to 400 Tons of Dead Weight.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, October 21, 1868.

GEORGE GLASSE, (FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO KINGSFORD & CO., PICCADILLY LONDON, AND 28, PLACE VENDOME, PARIS)

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST, VICTORIA DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS SUPPLIED & REFITTED. Hongkong, May 1, 1867.

JOHN THOMPSON & Co., DISPENSING & ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS, AND SODA WATER MANUFACTURERS.

Ships' Medicine Chests supplied and refitted.

"TEETH EXTRACTED." INTERNATIONAL DISPENSARY, 23, Wellington Street, Hongkong.

Hongkong, May 9, 1868.

EASTLACK & WINN, Surgeon Dentists, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
Nov. 27, *Lyneoon*, British barque, 425, Sorensen, Yokohama, November 6th, Ballast.—BURROWS & Co.
Nov. 27, *Marie*, North German barque, 450, Klinker, Yokohama, November 16th, Ballast.—E. SCHRELLHANS & Co.
Nov. 27, *Macao*, Salvadorian ship, C. V. Marais, Callao via Macao, September 5th, Guano.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Nov. 27, *Wangia*, North German brig, 245, Gounin, Newchwang, November 14th, Beans.—SIEMSEN & Co.

CLEARED.
Kalahome, for Junk Saylor.

PASSENGERS.
The following European passengers left this for Canton, yesterday:—
One cabin Passenger.

The following European passengers arrived here from Canton to-day:—
Messrs J. Russell, G. S. Hardy, A. Carter, and 2 others.

SHIPPING-REPORTS.
The North German Brig *Wangia*, from Newchwang, reports the first part of passage had cloudy weather and moderate monsoon, till 22nd instant, then had strong gales from N. N. E., and very heavy sea, by which lost several sails and had other damage to the ship; the vessel was bound for Amoy, but came on to this port for repairs.

Memo. of Cargo per Steam-ship *Sultan*, arrived Nov. 27:—
Malwa Opium for Shanghai, 54 chests, Cotton, 2116½ bales, Sundries, 2891 pkgs.

POST-OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.
MAILS WILL CLOSE:—
For MANILA, Per "LUSITO," on Monday, the 30th inst., at 3.30 p.m.
For SAIGON, Per "SAINT CROIX," at 5 p.m., Tomorrow, the 28th instant.

For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW, Per *Lyneoon*, on Saturday the 28th instant, at 5 p.m. Letters &c., may be posted in the night Box from 5 p.m. on the 28th instant, until 7 a.m. on the 29th, at which hour supplementary Mails for Swatow, Amoy and Foochow will be closed.

It is hereby notified for general information that heretofore the Postage chargeable on Book and Packets of Patterns addressed to the United States of America transmitted via the United Kingdom will be as follows, viz:—

Via SOUTHAMPTON.
Under 4 ounces, 12 cents.
Above 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces, 24 " "
Above 8 ounces and not exceeding 12 ounces, 36 " "
Above 12 ounces and not exceeding 16 ounces, 48 " "
For every additional 4 oz., 12 " "

Via MARSEILLE.
Under 4 ounces, 16 cents.
Above 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces, 32 " "
Above 8 ounces and not exceeding 12 ounces, 48 " "
Above 12 ounces and not exceeding 16 ounces, 64 " "
For every additional 4 oz., 16 " "

Prepayment of the Postage is compulsory in each case.

F. W. MITCHELL, Postmaster General.
General Post Office, Hongkong, June 18, 1868.

It is hereby notified that, under the authority of a Treasury Warrant dated the 1st May last, Superintending, or First-Class Schoolmasters in the Army will, in future, be entitled to the same privileges in regard to Letters sent by or addressed to them on their own private affairs as are at present enjoyed by Commissioned Officers in the Army; and all Army Schoolmasters will be entitled (as Army Schoolmasters of all but the First-Class now are) to the same privileges, in regard to their Letters, as are enjoyed by non-commissioned Officers and Private Soldiers.

F. W. MITCHELL, Postmaster General.
General Post Office, Hongkong, July 8, 1868.

UNDER DESPATCH.
For Saigon, Per *Sainte Croix*, Tomorrow, the 28th instant.
For Manila—Per *Lusito*, on Monday, the 30th inst.

THE Shanghai Record in the receipt of information that the successor of Sir R. Her Majesty's Minister in this announcement but too much reason—we can only justify our protest a pointment. As no more talented and energetic Irishman resided in China, a of immense Chinese who is as popular as he is disliked by all in merely official objections entertained will scarcely be come home authorities. If as is believed in Chinese as to be tolerant of their faith. On the countable of the inexact acts complained of possess them. How ask, does it follow that we still further into tion" whenever he is matic duties? The question embodies in his holding any individual trust. He is utterly self-command, ordinary good temper, views, or of different opponents in a manner either their respect continually oscillate passion and penitence the length of undivided views he delects. As was incapable of justice in his mature years and memory have he is incapable of this appointment would be as unpopular vice as with the best friends lament to mine his undoubted compulsion to question for an office so res Her Majesty's representative. We sincerely trust mistaken as to the public.

QUOTATIONS.
HONGKONG, 27th November, 1868.
OPIMUM.—Per New, \$425.
Banars, New, 622.
Malwa, 645 & 660.
COTTON.—BOMBAY, 17 & 20.
CALCUTTA, 10 & 12.

SHIPPING.

British barque, 425, N. November 6th, Bal.

German barque, 16th, na, November 16th, Bal.

German ship, C. M. 1868, September 14th, Bal.

German ship, C. M. 1868, September 14th, Bal.

German ship, C. M. 1868, September 14th, Bal.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Our columns are open to all who wish to address the public on legitimate grounds, but we do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

THE CHINA MAIL.
HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOV. 27, 1868.

CONSIDERABLE surprise has been manifested by the public at large, and by those interested in the fortunes of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, in particular, at the singular course of action pursued by Mr. Kaye, the Manager, in regard to the forged \$100-note recently detected in circulation. His refusal to offer any reward for the apprehension of the forgers, to furnish any information required, or even to attend at the Magistrate's, until compelled so to do by subpoena when the case was called on, has excited justifiable comment. As a Justice of the Peace, Mr. Kaye might be presumed to know the obligations which devolve upon him in his judicial capacity to further the ends of justice. When it is discovered at home that any attempt is being made to forge the notes of a bank, the manager on learning it not merely offers a reward and places the fullest information in his power at the service of the police, but as a rule notifies the public at large of the danger they may incur in taking notes without due examination. This Mr. Kaye has not done, preferring apparently that the public should run the risk of loss, or that ignorant Chinese should be led by the refusal to cash the forged notes to question the credit of the bank, rather than contribute to the small sum which the Superintendent of Police had informed him would obtain a full discovery of the forger's gang!

Mr. Kaye's avowed reason for refusing to take any measures was to prevent the creation of a feeling of distrust in the bank. Fortunately for him, the foreign community perfectly understand that he alone is responsible for so blundering a conclusion, and the status of the bank is in no way injuriously affected in their eyes. But can Mr. Kaye suppose that the shrewd Chinese will draw a favourable inference from his neglect to take any measures to put a stop to a practice so hurtful to the circulation of bona fide notes?

Apert, however, from any question regarding the bank, his refusal to attend Court to prove a forgery, which was likely to cause loss to the community, was inexcusable. We must express our regret that one whose experience is so wide should have voluntarily placed himself before the public in so disagreeable a position. Mr. Kaye has added nothing to his personal or official consideration by his conduct; he has, on the contrary, diminished both. We trust that he will profit by the advice we now give him, to act with more judgment in future.

THE Shanghai Recorder professes to be in the receipt of exclusive and authentic information that Mr. Wade is to be the successor of Sir Rutherford Alcock as Her Majesty's Minister at Peking. If this announcement be true—and we have but too much reason to fear that it may be—we can only join in the general chorus of protest against such an appointment. As undoubtedly one of the most talented and energetic Englishmen—or rather Irishmen—who has ever resided in China, a sound scholar, a man of immense Chinese experience, and one who is as popular amongst his friends as he is disliked by all with whom he comes in merely official contact, the strong objections entertained to his appointment will scarcely be comprehended by the home authorities. He is not for instance, as is believed in many quarters, so pro-Chinese as to be blind to their defects or tolerant of their tergiversation and bad faith. On the contrary, he is fully sensible of the inexcusable nature of the acts complained of and vigorously opposes them. How then, the public may ask, does it follow that he invariably gets us still further into the mud of "concession" whenever he is charged with diplomatic duties? The answer to this question embodies the fatal objection to his holding any independent position of trust. He is utterly incapable of dignified self-command, of the exhibition of ordinary good temper, if thwarted in his views, or of differing from his native opponents in a manner which ensures either their respect or esteem. He is continually oscillating between gusts of passion and penitent amends which go the length of undignified concession to views he detests. As in former days he was incapable of judicious obedience, so in his maturer years, while his intellect and memory have acquired fresh graces, he is incapable of responsible command. This appointment to the post of Minister would be as unpopular with his own service as with the outside public, and his best friends lament that while they admire his undoubted talents, they are compelled to question or deny his ability for an office so responsible as that of Her Majesty's representative in China. We sincerely trust that the Recorder is mistaken as to the information it makes public.

The Shanghai Recorder contains the following paragraph:—
In discussing the question of Portuguese Sovereignty over Macao, the existence of a remarkable document has, we believe, been hitherto overlooked. We refer to a public notice issued on the 31st December 1856 by the Superintendent of British trade in China, setting forth that their authority extended over British subjects and ships at Macao, as it had previously done over those at Canton. This, however, was to be understood "without prejudice to the just rights, authorities and sovereignty of the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty the Queen of Portugal at Macao and the anchorages thereto subject."—(Ch. Rep. XI. 201.)

The China Mail has never questioned the "just" rights of Portugal to Macao. But has Portugal any rights that are "just" in an international sense, either of conquest or by treaty?

LOCAL.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of No. 17 Vol. 2 of the China Magazine, which contains some noticeable matter, besides showing a very great improvement in the photographs. We reserve comment, however, till to-morrow.

We hear that a very handsome silver cup, of the value of \$600, is prepared at Canton, for presentation to Sir Hercules Robinson by his Chinese admirers, resident in this Colony. Sir Hercules will no doubt be very proud of the present.

By the Sultan which arrived this morning several private telegrams are said to have arrived two days later than those to hand; but beyond the reports of the death of the Archbishop of Canterbury and Duchess of Sutherland, we have not obtained further particulars.

Our readers will probably recollect that in May last the very Rev. Father Raimondi addressed a circular invitation to the Catholics of Hongkong, which resulted we believe in a subscription and a letter, expressive of devotion on the part of the subscribers, being forwarded to the Pope. We now understand that the above named Rev. gentleman has received a letter from the Pope signed by him as *pope* and addressed to Father Raimondi, the Rev. C. Clergy and Laity of Hongkong, in which he expresses his high satisfaction at the sympathy and devotion manifested on their part towards him. Those whose religious convictions have led them to pay this mark of respect to the Head of the Catholic Church will, we trust, be much gratified by the cordial manner in which he acknowledged their efforts.

TO-DAY'S POLICE.

Mr. Goodlake on the Bench.
Lin Aang, one of the men lately tried for and acquitted of the murder at Kowloon of William Yancey, was brought up this morning and charged by a widow named Ho Ping Kow, living at Kowloon. The woman's story is a somewhat peculiar one. She says that, at 9.30 P.M. of the 17th February—the same night on which Yancey was murdered—two men broke into her house through the roof. Prisoner (who was certainly one of the men) had a sword, while his neighbor carried a torch; and she had a fight with the prisoner. Armed with a chopper, she cut him on the head (as shown); and he, in return, cut her on the head, cheek, and arms (marks shown). Becoming insensible, the widow had her house plundered of everything, including clothes and bedding. She gave notice of this robbery at the time to the police; and this morning at the Supreme Court, she recognised the prisoner, though she had not seen him since the attack. The case was then remanded until Thursday.

Three Chinese men were charged with assault. It appears that, from a building in course of repair in D'Almeida Street, a brick fell and damaged the umbrella of a Chinese female, who complained to the Police; and upon one or two lookings going up to take the offender into custody, he got his hand hurt in some way, he could not say by whom. As the contractor gave his man a good character, the defendants were discharged.

Inspector Grey brought up two old offenders whom he found lying on the top of a house about midnight yesterday. Having been recognized in Gaoi, they were each sent to hard labor for one month, and ordered to find \$200 as sureties for nine months thereafter.

Two similar characters found in a loft in Taipingnan were disposed of in a way previously similar to those above mentioned. Leopoldo Xavier, clerk, a Macanese, was charged (according to the warrant for his apprehension) with having embezzled the sum of \$200 or more, the property of Messrs E. D. Sassoon & Co. It appears that this case was arranged; and the conditions and *modus operandi* would seem to be somewhat unusual. Mr. Sharp appeared for the prisoner; but there was no prosecutor. The following note was put in:—"Mr. Goodlake.—Sir, Mr. Sassoon does not wish to press; the case has been settled, so please let the man off.—For E. D. Sassoon & Co. S. H. DAVID." As the case was arranged accordingly, His Worship discharged the prisoner.

SUPREME COURT.
(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice.)
November 27, 1868.

The November Criminal Session, adjourned until to-day, was again opened; but so soon as one of the two Yancey murderers was discharged, the other ordered to be detained until another charge (to be preferred before the Police Magistrate to-day), the Session came to a termination.

and other deeds. On the rules by which he was to construe this agreement, he had been very fully instructed by Mr. Pollard; and though the rules as laid down by Chitty and Russell were quite enough, he did not complain of the long argument on those points by the learned counsel. He would, however, construe the contract for himself. He held that the plaintiff was clearly master of the tugboat from Hongkong and during the voyage to Nagasaki, and that he agreed to continue to retain for six weeks after arrival in that port; but this word "after" meant "immediately after," and no time could transpire between arrival and the commencement of this stipulated time of six weeks. Roper was not bound to stay a day after the termination of the six weeks counted from arrival; and he was bound to notify his owners at the end of those six weeks. The vessel, in fact, ceased to require a captain, and Roper was there more in the capacity of a broker than a master—for the purpose of selling the ship. The statement in the declaration that plaintiff was in duty bound to stay by the tugboat was not justified by the contract as he construed it; and he read the word "after" in the same sense as if "immediately" was inserted before it.

His Lordship having then shown which way he inclined, Mr. Hayler (on plaintiff's behalf) asked until Monday to consider the question of amendment; failing amendment at that time, judgment to go against him.—This was agreed to.

WABER v. HENDERSON.—In Appeal.

Justice was also given in this long pending action this morning. His Lordship noted that the words "less breakage and rust not accountable for" were printed on the bill of lading, in addition to the usual words "shipped in good order and condition." The thinness of the iron flanges damaged on the machines was a strong point, for the risk attendant thereupon could not have been known to the defendant, though it must have been known to the packer, and the breakage might have been caused on railway. For the purposes of this judgment, however, it was not necessary to suppose that the damage could not have been caused on board; but before he could give judgment for the plaintiff, he would have to justify himself as to negligence on the part of defendant; and that he could not do. On the whole, he would affirm the decision of the Hon. Judge who decided the case in September last. Regarding the case of fire-claim, he laid considerable stress upon the evidence of Mr. Foster (an intelligent, experienced, and uninterested witness), and held that by neglect of proper storage, fifteen cases were damaged to the value of \$120; and although the mate made it out that the damage was not more than half that sum, (the U. J. held that all the damage to the fire-claim was attributable to negligence. He therefore ruled that the admitted price of the damaged fire-claim, viz., \$104, should be paid by defendant to the plaintiff; but he would grant no costs of appeal. He regretted that, though the evidence was, he believed, much the same as that brought before Mr. Ball, he should appear to differ from the learned judge; but he had to judge according to his own convictions, although one judge was as likely to be correct as the other.

Some discussion arose as to the refund of attorney's costs in the Court below; but as they amounted to only \$8, Mr. Pollard said he would rather pay them than fight the question.

Mr. Pollard, Q. C., and Mr. Hayler, both appeared in a motion for a rule nisi to show cause why a *mandamus* should not be granted to compel a warrant to issue from Mr. May, Police Magistrate, in a criminal matter. His Lordship, however, pleaded a *non est* of the warrant, and the matter was postponed until Wednesday next.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LANDSTEIN v. CARLOWITZ.
To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."
HONGKONG, November 27, 1868.

Sir,—Will you permit me the use of your columns to express my regret that His Lordship did not to-day deliver judgment on the application by defendant in Landstein v. Carlowitz for a new trial? As a commercial man, I feel that there is some undue uncertainty about the law relating to contracts for Shippers—an uncertainty which His Lordship, the only proper authority, should decide.—Yours truly,
A MERCHANT.

THE NEXT PLENIPOTENTIARY.

On the arrival of the last steamer, we mentioned that we had been informed from reliable private authority that the present Minister at Peking will be succeeded by the Chinese Secretary. We shall not be accused of any exaggeration when we say that the rumour has been received in mercantile circles with a shudder of absolute horror. Charles the Second is reported to have declared himself free from fears of assassination, because he was certain his enemies would never kill him to make the Duke of York King. In like manner if it were positively known that the author of the Tzu-Tzu-Chi was destined to enter the Legation at Peking as Chief, we conceive that petitions would flow in from every port in China open to foreigners, imploring the present Representative of Great Britain to retain his post.

Justly or unjustly, it is certain that Mr. Wade has contrived to get the discredit of nearly all those measures which have stopped "progress" in China, and hampered and hindered the free action of the British Merchant. It is not difficult to see how a man may reason himself into a state of mind which leads him to act on this principle; but it is very difficult to see how any man, except his mind be of an exceptionally perverse constitution, can continue to have obtained the position the sinologue diplomat has reached. No one, but an Irishman, could so thoroughly contrive to disgust all parties, and yet to inspire them with a feeling of strong personal affection. He is a bundle of paradoxes. Contradiction upon contradiction marks his every act. If we see him at one time we are charmed with an address at once affable and polite. The most delightful companion in the world, with an inexhaustible memory, an affluence of stories, and a quick and lively play of humor, the great sinologue in social circles charms every acquaintance. This aspect of character is eminently calculated to conciliate the Chinese, but this aspect, with the Irishman's perversity, the Secretary never shows them. Where frank and affable courtesy is most urgently required, frank gestures and volcanic bursts of temper are presented.

The profoundest judge of the Chinese in China habitually exhibits to them the phase of Western character best calculated to bring us into ridicule! The Chinese above all other qualities respect command of temper, and in dealing with them the Secretary storms in "Erebus" vein. The English are constitutionally distrustful of excessive courtesy, and prefer bluntness, so to these are displayed the polish and elaborate politeness of "Kany Kthegore."

If we look closely into the facts of the case we shall see that there is not a class in China which the most polite of men has not contrived at some time to disgust. With maxims on his lips that indicate a thorough knowledge of the world in theory, we have blunders in practice that a tyro would be ashamed of. To substantiate our view by facts. Anglo-Chinese society is broadly and clearly divided into two recognized classes. Every one of these is able and brilliant Secretary (for able and brilliant he undoubtedly is) has contrived to annoy and exasperate. The merchants would be inclined to leave their Eastern homes in a body if he were for a month at the head of affairs; the officials have all so many unpleasant recollections of his of almost "berserker" fury exhibited when they were trying to master the "tonnes" that they are by no means willing to risk a repetition of these visitations, and the Missionaries with whom his peculiar studies have brought him into contact, distrust a man who has taken every opportunity to ridicule their attainments, and disparage their work. We are not writing at random when we make these statements, for we are sure the majority of the community and of our readers generally, will endorse them with their approval. Now if these be the aspects which the public have had presented to them, can they wish to see the possessor of such perverse qualities elevated to a post of vast responsibility and wide influence. We are not of course disbelievers in sudden changes. The friend of Paley and Baxendale became the Father of Civility and Virtue, but it is a rare change to expect a man of mature age to change so completely as the "madcap Prince of Wales" changed; and if the present Secretary, with the inconsistencies and prejudices we have sketched, is raised to the highest official post in China, sanguine satisfaction may hope for good results, but calm reason induces us to augur ill for British interests.—Recorder.

PRESERVED MEAT ON BOARD THE GALATHEA.

(From the Argus.)
It will be in the recollection of our readers that prior to the departure of the Galathea from these shores Her Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh consented to receive on board a quantity of mutton, preserved by Mr. S. S. Ritchie, by the process since adopted by the Melbourne Meat-preserving Company (Limited), with a view to report upon the same, both while the ship was in Australian waters, during the passage home, and finally on its arrival in England. By the mail recently arrived, Mr. Ritchie has received from Mr. Bradbridge a copy of the report sent by Her Royal Highness to the Comptroller of Victualling, which is to the following effect:—
"The Melbourne Meat-preserving Company having requested that a supply of meat preserved by their method be received on board H.M. ship under my command, and reported on after the ship's return to England, and as I considered that now that the project of furnishing the English market with meat preserved by various processes was being so actively carried out in Australia any information thereupon might be advantageous to the public service, I granted permission for the shipment, and beg to furnish the following remarks on the preserved meat, referred to. The supply consisted of eight 125 lbs. tins, each containing three legs of mutton; eight 9 lb. tins, each two legs of mutton; and thirty-six 5 lb. tins, each one leg of mutton; total, 384 lb. I caused the meat to be issued to the officers' messes, and tested by the petty officers on several occasions, and they are unanimous in opinion that, as preserved meat, it was most excellent, apparently containing much nutriment, and is sold in a most sweet. None of the tins proved defective, and the bones of the legs having been removed, every particle contained in the tin is available for food. I have endeavored to ascertain at what price similar meat could be delivered at one of H. M. victualling yards, and although the company, being only in process of formation, were unable to speak definitely, they stated that they expected to be able to supply it to an almost unlimited extent at from 6s. to 7s. per lb. (inclusive of carriage and landing) according to the size of the canisters in which the meat may be ordered to be packed. (Signed) "ALFRED, Captain."

The Comptroller of Victualling thanked His Royal Highness for the report, and stated that a supply of Australian meat had been expressly obtained for trial, in connection with that preserved at the Depot of Africa, West Indies, and Channel Squadron. Mr. Bradbridge adds: "All has been issued during our passage home, except some half dozen tins, which I am going to put to the test of keeping—there is nothing like a long voyage for making preserved meat go down. At first our fellows were a little fastidious owing to their kind treatment in Australia; but as the sheep were used up, and staid condiments became more frequent, the mutton went up in the scale, and I was constantly called upon to provide it at lunch for my hungry messmates, which they relished uncommonly, and I assure you your meat received unqualified praise from all hands. It seemed to improve the more we lived on it; and as we drew to the northward it seemed to turn out better—with more gelatine round the joint. One day against our Deptford preserved beef, and the stringiness of that meat compared with the crisp freshness of your mutton was very apparent. I trust you will see that I have entered into the matter fully, and endeavored as far as lay in my power to represent your wishes, and I have done so with pleasure, feeling that your productions in the way of preserved meat fully deserve all that has been said in their praise."

In addition to the above very gratifying testimonial, we hear that the company have received instructions from their London agents, by telegram via Galie, to send off immediately 200,000 lb. of their meat, principally for account of the French Government.

RAILWAY FARE FOR SHAREHOLDERS.—Cooked Accounts.

A REMINISCENCE OF ARTEMUS WARD.
BY MARK TWAIN.

I had never seen him before. He brought letters of introduction from mutual friends in San Francisco, and by invitation I breakfasted with him. It was almost religion, there in the silver mines, to precede such a meal with whisky cocktails. Artemus, with the true cosmopolitan instinct, always deferred to the customs of the country he was in, and so he ordered three of those abominations. Hingston was present, I am a match for nearly any beverage you can mention except a whisky cocktail, and therefore I said I would rather not drink one. I said it would go right to my head and confuse me so that I would be in a helpless tangle in ten minutes. I did not want to act like a lunatic before strangers. But Artemus gently insisted and I drank the reasonable mixture under protest, and felt all the time that I was doing a thing to be sorry for. In a minute or two I began to imagine that my ideas were clouded. I was in great anxiety for the conversation to open, with a sort of vague hope that my understanding would prove clear, after all, and my misgivings groundless.

Artemus dropped an unimportant remark or two, and then assumed a look of superhuman earnestness, and made the following astounding speech. He said: "Now, there is one thing I ought to ask you, before I forget it. You have been here in Silverland—here in Nevada—two or three years, and, of course, your position on the daily press has made it necessary for you to go down in the mines and examine them carefully in detail, and therefore you know all about the silver-mining business. Now, what I want to get is—Well, the way the deposits of ore are made, you know. For instance, now, as I understand it, the vein which contains the silver is sandwiched in between castings of granite, and runs along the ground, and sticks up like a curb-stone."

"Well, take a vein forty feet thick, for example—or eighty, for that matter, or even a hundred—say you go down on it with a shaft—straight down you know, or with a cable—you call an 'incline'—may be you go down but five hundred feet, or maybe you don't go down but two hundred—anyway you go down—and all the time this vein grows narrower, when the casings come nearer, or approach, which, of course, they do not always do, particularly in cases where the nature of the formation is such that they stand apart wider than they otherwise would, and which geology failed to account for, although everything in that science goes to prove that, all things being equal, it would, if it did not, or would not, certainly if it did, and then of course they are. Do you not think it is?"

I said to myself, "Now I just knew how it would be; that cursed whisky cocktail has done the business for me; I don't understand any more than a clam." And then I said aloud, "I—I—I—that is—if you don't mind, would you—would you say that over again? I ought—"

"Oh, certainly. You see I am very unfamiliar with the subject, and perhaps I don't present my case clearly."

"No, no, no, no—you state it plain enough, but that vile cocktail has muddled me a little. But I will un—I do understand the matter, but would get the hang of it all the better if you would over it again—and I'll pay better attention this time."

He said, "Why, what I said was this? (Here he became even more fearfully impressive than ever, and emphasized each particular point by checking it off on his finger-end.) 'The vein, or ledge, or whatever you call it, runs along with two layers of granite, just the same as if it were a sandwich. Very well. Now, suppose you go down on that, say a thousand feet, or maybe twelve hundred (it don't really matter, before you drift; and then you start your drifts, some of them across the ledge, and others along the length of it, where sulphur exists. I believe they call them sulphurets, and though they should, considering that, so far as I can see, the main dependence of a miner does not so lie as some suppose, but in which it cannot be successfully maintained, wherein the same should not continue while part and parcel of the same are not committed to either in the sense referred to, whereas under different circumstances the most inexperienced among us could not detect it if it were or might over, look it if it did, or scorn the very idea of such things though it were palpably demonstrated as such. Am I not right?'"

I said sorrowfully, "I feel ashamed of myself, Mr. Ward. I know I ought to understand you perfectly well, but you see that infernal whisky cocktail has got into my head, and now I cannot understand even the simplest proposition. I told you how it would be."

"Oh, don't mind it, don't mind it; the fault was my own, no doubt—though I did think I was making it clear enough for—"

the way of a string of plausible worded sentences that didn't mean anything under the sun. Artemus Ward was one of the best fellows in the world, and one of the most companionable. It has been said that he was not fluent in conversation, but with the above experience in my mind, I differ.

WEALTHY PAUPERS.
(Lunar Review.)

It is not the beggar who is to be found sitting at Diva's gate who is always the real Lazarus of this world. Professional beggars may be relatively independent and wealthy men. They may have their wants supplied, and something left over for luxuries. It is all very well to say that their incomes are precarious. Doubtless, they are as to those of our mercantile princes. There is some anxiety—inseparable from property in every shape. But, although anticipations may occasionally be disappointed, a beggar with an extensive connection may calculate his average gain with the same moral certainty as an insurance office. (Old Beppo, who used to sit by the Trinita do Monti at Rome, who seldom extended his hand in vain, who dowered his daughter richly, and revolved himself on cutlets and asparagus and Tuscan wine, may be an exceptional case. But there are many, even in the English metropolis, who make a comfortable livelihood, with just toil enough to give them an appetite for the food they beg, and just exposure enough to counteract the effects of the strong liquors in which they indulge. In mere earthly happiness, the men who have not been born or refined to higher things can ask but little more.)

The real paupers, we believe, are to be looked for in very different stations—stations where one would hardly expect to find them. It is true that they are so carefully disguised that it may be hard to penetrate the covering. They may drag their rags in purple, as a poverty-stricken Spaniard hides his venerable garments under his ample cloak. They have mastered a command of features so admirable that they can wear the contortions of pain into the lightest of careless smiles. But sometimes, and in spite of them, the mask will slip aside, and one moment of weakness may betray the consistent hypocrisy of a life. The strangest part of it all is, that, in more rational moments, they must feel that their best sustained efforts can achieve no one but themselves. These are the people who, having \$500 a year, try to make it go the length of £1000; who, having £5000, enter boldly for the cup, and run the race of folly with people who have twice that sum. If they would only glance back at the masses they have left tottering behind them, how contented and happy they might be! But they will look forward at the handful who have got the start of them, till all their indiscreet expenditure brings not even the consoling consciousness of a passing triumph, but only the depressing mortification of ceaseless failure. In their establishments, on their dress, their equipage, they are lavish; money they can ill afford, or trading upon a credit that must inevitably collapse, and the harvest they reap is endless care and humiliation. It is the repetition of the old fables of the vessels of clay and brass, the frog and the ox. They are always the barest and most sensitive critics of their own shortcomings. They are ever searching out defects, visible to no eyes but their own, or fancying non-existent ones. They are always doomed to pease over ways and means, to provide themselves new sources of ever-growing anxiety. Mr. Carlyle, in some of his earlier essays, makes himself merry over the opinion given in evidence by one of the witnesses at a celebrated trial, that the possession of a gig constitutes respectability, and with his plastic eccentricity of expression, he coins the epithet *gigman* as a synonym for the popular notion of that quality. We should like to know how many English women of position, prodding round the skirts of the upper ten thousand, look to a carriage and pair, servants, and liveries on sale, as the real mint stamp of fashion? How many struggles to set up does this ambition generate—how many painful ones to keep it rolling? Those who launch out in this on doubtful means ought to bethink themselves that they are putting their social fate to the touch, to win or to lose all. So long as they are content to the modest brougham, hired for an occasional day, they only laid themselves open to some slightly contemptuous depreciatory criticism. Besides, if they would but believe it, people who affect to sneer often feel much real respect for the latest power in a reserve of money, as implied in the unpretending luxury of a thoroughly comfortable establishment. But if from any cause your light should go out, your boat is shot.

The moral we are attempting to draw is, that no man should fancy anything a luxury which he cannot indulge in comfortably and with an easy mind. Failing in that, he misses his substance in grasping at the shadow. A man of common prudence, who by shagrets on trifles when he knows that he cannot afford them, spoils his palate for the day, and works for his indulgence for the morrow. The struggling owner of the carriage has to make as much display as at small cost as possible. He has bought his horses, because that is rather more economical than jobbing them. He has picked them up cheap from a friend, and taken them without a warranty, of them develops a latent lameness, and the other is thrown down by the coachman he engaged at reduced wages and without a character. They both go into the hospital. He ends where, but for pecuniary considerations, he should have begun, by jobbing, and he finds himself burning the candle at both ends. Even if no such serious calamity happen to him, there are always slight scratches on the panels that ought to be rubbed over, or liveries looking somewhat shabby after recent wettings that, as they hang over the box, naturally catch the eye. All their pleasure is embittered by the fancy that the world of fashion is making it their business to read those staring signs of poverty and to trace them back to their first cause—an overdrawn account.

In a short biographical notice of Porg, which I compiled for an edition of his poems, I said as author, "I briefly enumerated his prose works, among which I named his 'Memoirs of a Parish Priest.' When the proof came before me, I found that the compositor had set it 'Memoirs of a Paint Brush.'"

There is a rumour that King George of Hanover, in the next session of the British Parliament, will take his seat in the Lords as a Prince of the Blood Royal.

Insurances

LIFE ASSURANCE.
THE Undersigned have received Authority by a recent Mail to issue **LIFE POLICIES** for amounts not exceeding **£2000** without reference to the Head Office, as was previously required by the Board.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company,
 Hongkong, January 6, 1866.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned having received extended limits from **THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY**, are now authorized to issue Policies against **FIRE** as follows, viz. On any one first-class Building, or on Goods stored therein:— in Hongkong, \$60,000; in Macao \$45,000.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents Royal Insur. Company of Liverpool,
 Hongkong, June 17, 1864.

REDUCTION
IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM FOR FIRE INSURANCE.
THE Undersigned have (as already intimated in their Circular dated 14th, October last) received authority from the Secretary of the **ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY** to Reduce the rate of Premium under certain circumstances, on **PRIVATE RESIDENCES** and on **FURNITURE** and **ERFORS**, therein contained.
 In cases of **DWELLING-HOUSES** removed from the Town, the rate of Premium will be *Three-quarters* per Cent. in place of *One* per Cent. per Annum as hitherto charged; and in cases of **Residences**, so situated; being detached or semi-detached, the rate will be further reduced to *One-half* per Cent.
 The **Royal's** Annual Rates for **FIRE INSURANCE** on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will therefore remain as follows, until further notice, viz.:—
 Detached and semi-detached.
Dwelling-Houses (removed from the Town) and their Contents, $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.
 Other *Dwelling-Houses* (simi-larly situated) and their Contents, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
 First Class *China House* and their Contents, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.
 Other Risks as per special arrangement.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company,
 Hongkong, November 9, 1866.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.
A DIVIDEND of (8 per Cent.) Eight per cent. has been declared on the net Premia contributed to the above Association for the Year ending 30th September, 1867.
 Policy holders will please send in particulars of their contribution to that date to the Undersigned.
RUSSELL & Co.,
 Hongkong, September 8, 1868.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against **FIRE**, on **BUILDINGS** and **GOODS**, at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.,
 Hongkong, February 6, 1867.

BATAVIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against **SEARISKS**, at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.,
 Hongkong, April 1, 1865.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Secretaries and Agents of this Association, are prepared to issue Policies upon Marine Risks at current rates of premium. Policies can be made payable in London, New York, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Foochow and Shanghai.
 In addition to the usual brokerage this Association returns to the assured of each year at the close of each current year, Fifteen (15) per cent of the profits of the Company for that year divided pro rata to the amount of premium paid by each policy-holder.
RUSSELL & Co.,
 Hongkong, March 2, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Insurance Company are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks, at the current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.,
 Hongkong, July 6, 1866.

SAMARANG & SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Macao for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the current Rates.
DE RUYAL & Co.,
 Macao, August 4, 1866.

DE OOSTERLING
SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.
SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above named Companies are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks on the usual terms.
SIEMSEN & Co.,
 Hongkong, August 1866.

NOTICE.
NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM after this date the following Rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances:—
 Not exceeding one month, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Annual rate;
 Above one month and not exceeding 3 months, " "
 Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, " "
 Above 6 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ the full annual rate,
TURNER & Co.,
 Agents,
 Hongkong, April 19, 1867.

Miscellaneous.

THE CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE.

By S. WELLS WILLIAMS, L. ESQ.

Published at the "CHINA MAIL" Office, Hongkong.

433 P. 2. D. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862. 863. 864. 865. 866. 867. 868. 869. 870. 871. 872. 873. 874. 875. 876. 877. 878. 879. 880. 881. 882. 883. 884. 885. 886. 887. 888. 889. 890. 891. 892. 893. 894. 895. 896. 897. 898. 899. 900. 901. 902. 903. 904. 905. 906. 907. 908. 909. 910. 911. 912. 913. 914. 915. 916. 917. 918. 919. 920. 921. 922. 923. 924. 925. 926. 927. 928. 929. 930. 931. 932. 933. 934. 935. 936. 937. 938. 939. 940. 941. 942. 943. 944. 945. 946. 947. 948. 949. 950. 951. 952. 953. 954. 955. 956. 957. 958. 959. 960. 961. 962. 963. 964. 965. 966. 967. 968. 969. 970. 971. 972. 973. 974. 975. 976. 977. 978. 979. 980. 981. 982. 983. 984. 985. 986. 987. 988. 989. 990. 991. 992. 993. 994. 995. 996. 997. 998. 999. 1000.

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APPENDIX.—Containing Sailing Directions for the Coast of China, and for the Japan Islands; also giving the meaning of Chinese Words occurring in Charts and Sailing Directions; and also a Table of Positions of places on the Chinese and Japanese Coast.

The author in his Preface says:—"The tables in Chap. VII., for estimating prices, measurement of goods, exchanges, &c. have been selected from those constantly in use among the foreign merchants in China. Those for calculating the prices of tea in dollars or pence have been copied from the more extended tables, by the kind permission of the author, P. Loureiro, Esq. The last section of the same chapter on 'Movements in Bullion' has been prepared and furnished for the Guide by Patrick R. Harper, Esq., of the Commercial Bank of India at Hongkong, who has had much experience in the exchanges and movements of the precious metals in Eastern Asia.

The Appendix of Sailing Directions has been reprinted from the 'China Pilot,' with short interruptions, the course from Singapore to Hakodadi are all described in it; and for the Chinese coast, the Directions have been improved by the insertion of the Chinese characters for the names of all places that could be ascertained."

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